

A PACIFIC PARADISE



A Peri of the Marquesan Paradise.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

What, in "The New Pacific" that the Washington conference is believed to have created, will be the future of France's island possessions nearest to the United States—the Marquesas? In a few years these fertile, lovely islands, now left practically alone, may be treated as a geographical clean slate, for the natives are rapidly dying off.

The Spanish navigator, Mendana, first discovered the islands with their towering black cliffs, and sailed through a break into a wonderful bay, once the crater of a huge volcano. What must have been his amazement is shared by the traveler today. Within the bay, what a contrast! Where once terrific fires burned, the luxuriant verdure of the tropics now overruns the immense amphitheater in riotous profusion. It is as if nature in repentant mood were pouring out her gifts with unstinted hand to cover the scars and desolation wrought by volcanic fury.

Tree and vine, flower and shrub, cover the abrupt, almost vertical sides of the huge basin and clamber high over ridge after ridge of the knife-like hills; choke the deep ravines and valleys with their prolific mass of bloom and foliage, and, creeping in rich abundance almost to the water's edge, climb the black basalt cliffs towering over the bay, thus seeking to soften their harsh, broken outlines beneath a rank growth of vines and mosses.

Great cascades, springing from the living rock high on the mountain side, leap over mighty precipices, gleaming like strands of silver in the sunlight, to be lost in the mysterious depths of dark gorges far below. These waters wind through dark, tortuous ravines and form the racing stream that tumbles swiftly between the twisting hills into the steep valley of Hanavave, where it rushes over its rocky bed to pass into the blue waters of the quiet bay.

Beyond the crescent of white sand that lies between the cliffs, banyan, mango, and breadfruit trees mingle their brilliant foliage and blossoms with the slender brown trunks and waving frond of the pandanus and coco palm.

Less than a century ago this forest was thickly dotted with the brown thatched huts of the Hanavavans, each upon its papae or platform of stone constructed without mortar or cement. Thousands of these papae, no longer in use, cling to the vertical sides of valleys and ravines in a state of perfect preservation, the platform usually 20 by 30 or 40 feet, level and unbroken, often walled up 10 or 15 feet on the lower side.

Beautiful Women, Fierce Men.

To describe the dainty, graceful Marquesanne as she unquestionably was before Cook's advent may lay the describer open to the charge of exaggeration. But from Mendana to Stevenson, with Melville for good measure, her remarkable beauty was a source of surprise and admiration.

When women possess beautiful, luxuriant hair, fine eyes, perfect teeth, a slender, graceful form, a skin of velvet texture and unblemished surface, and these physical attractions are combined with a vivacity of spirit and action, exaggeration becomes difficult; and unless all chroniclers of the islands have for several centuries agreed to deceive the world, such was the Marquesanne; so she is today when sickness has not diminished her charm. The men were fierce, cruel cannibals, whose chief occupation, aside from the indulgence of their amative proclivities, was the killing of both men and women of other tribes for gastronomic purposes.

The all-powerful tapu was the "law and the prophets" of the Marquesans.

Some of the tapus for the guidance of the women would probably include a sufragette to spectacular wrath. Without exception on any island, women might not eat "long pig"; nor brown pig, a delicacy much enjoyed by the men folks in the absence of the longer variety.

Nor daily with bounties or squid, the two fishes most in favor with the Marquesan palate.

Nor, except on special occasions, eat fresh breadfruit, bananas, or coconut. Nor could they go in canoes, a provision to keep them from being captured by enemies lurking outside the bay.

And, a tapu savoring of Solomon in its wisdom, women could not weep! It would be a grave error to conclude from the taboos mentioned that the life of the Marquesan woman was a hard one.

They Had No Agriculture.

Agriculture in any form was unknown. The natives took the bountiful variety of flora the islands provided, but to assist nature in any way by tilling or replanting never occurred to them. Content with their gradulation of the desires of the day, the Marquesans took literally no thought for the morrow.

The most favored intoxicant in the Marquesas is manu-ehi, or, as it is more commonly known, koko. Ehi is Marquesan for coconut, and it is from the coco palm that this most insidious and delectable of drinks is made. A tall coco palm that has been wind-blown so that its plump top leans far out of the perpendicular, is chosen. The buds, from which eventually fifty or sixty nuts would be produced, grow in a compact, oblong cluster near the top of the palm. The native climbs the tree and, using long strips of bark or fiber, binds the cluster of blossoms tightly round and round, until the result resembles a huge, fat cigar protruding from the fronds. Underneath the point of this a bowl is suspended and the tip end of the wrapping sliced off.

After the second day it begins to drip freely, but the end must be sliced fresh every twenty-four hours to stimulate the flow. In this manner a tree will furnish one or more gallons a day for several weeks.

When fresh from the tree the beverage resembles a delicious lemonade, with a flavor which would make the fortune of a soft-drink manufacturer who could reproduce it. Fermentation takes place speedily, however, and in a few hours your soft drink has "hardened" into a vicious man-killer that only a savage can go against with impunity.

Captain Cook's report placed the Marquesans literally and figuratively "on the map." That was 145 years ago, and since then the history of the islands is the tragic story of a losing fight by a race of savages against a civilization represented in this instance by the whaler, the missionary, the trader, the "blackbird," and finally their conquest and subjugation by a foreign power.

In 1842 Admiral Du Petit-Thouars took possession of the entire group in the name of France, ostensibly to protect the missionaries in their labors for Christianity. Forts were built on several of the islands and troops installed to enforce French authority.

The ensuing fifty years is a record of desultory warfare between the French soldiers and the Marquesan warriors, in which the latter, always at war with each other and poorly armed, were constantly defeated; of "blackbirds" from North and South America, who raided the weakened villages and sold the men and women into slavery in far-off lands, and of the frightful ravages of smallpox, tuberculosis, leprosy, and other contagious.

IRRIGATION NOW OF BIG BENEFIT

Border Method Followed in West Is Well Adapted to a Variety of Soils.

WATER TURNED INTO STRIPS

Not Profitable to Prepare Field for One Crop—Alfalfa, Clover and Other Forage Crops Are Among Those Favored.

The border method of irrigation, followed in many parts of the western states, is well adapted to a variety of soils and crops and is growing rapidly in public favor. As described in Farmers' Bulletin 1243, "The Border Method of Irrigation," prepared by Samuel Fortier and now issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the method consists essentially in the division of the field to be irrigated into a series of strips, lands, or beds, as they are variously termed, by low, flat levees extending usually in the direction of the steepest slope. Sufficient water is turned into the upper end of each strip and allowed to move down the slope in a thin sheet, moistening the soil to a given depth as it advances toward the lower end.

Crops Suited for Irrigation. It seldom pays, it is said, to prepare a field for the border method for one crop. The method is well adapted to the irrigation of alfalfa, clover and other forage crops, as well as all grains, and the forage crops may be rotated with the grains without modifying the method. It is also possible to irrigate potatoes, sugar beets and other rowed and cultivated crops by making a slight change in the borders, so that the latitude as to rotation is rather wide.

The most favorable soil for borders is a free-working loam several feet deep, underlain by a more or less impervious subsoil. As the sheet of water flows down each strip, the pervious top soil is readily moistened and the heavier soil beneath prevents the waste of water by deep percolation. Borders are also very generally used where the subsoil as well as the top layer of soil is porous, not because



Applying Water to Land by Method That Could Be More Generally Adopted in Eastern Farming Sections.

such formations are the most favorable but because no other method will do as well.

The cost of preparing land for the border method is low as compared with that required for most other methods if the physical conditions are favorable. At the same time it is usually feasible to obtain a fair crop at small cost by the use of temporary borders, and after the crop is harvested, the making of permanent borders may be undertaken without undoing much of the previous season's work.

Slopes Are Essential. A smooth, regular surface having a slope in one direction of about 2.5 inches to the hundred feet may be regarded as ideal for the border method of irrigation. It is possible to make borders on slopes one inch or less to the hundred feet and on steeper slopes up to 2 feet and more per hundred. Borders have been used on slopes as great as 7½ feet to the hundred feet, but extra care must then be taken to prevent soil and crop erosion.

The amount of water that can be turned into the strip depends on the size of each strip, its slope, and other conditions. In narrow, short strips the head used may be reduced to half a cubic foot a second or from 20 to 25 miners' inches, and in wide, long strips 10 cubic feet a second may be none too large. A large volume of water cannot be handled successfully on steep slopes, but it is always possible to divide a head between two or more compartments.

Full details of the construction and operation of borders are contained in the bulletin, copies of which may be had free by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PLAN TO AVOID GAPE WORMS

Pests Can Be Guarded Against by Putting Little Turpentine in Drinking Water.

Now that warm weather is coming on, gape worms will soon put in an appearance in certain localities. They can often be prevented by putting a few drops of turpentine in each quart of water—and scattering air slaked lime about the coops and runs.

BIG SAVING MADE BY CULLING OUT SCRUBS

Nonproducing Fowls Eliminated From Many Flocks.

Extension Agents Explain Method of Weeding Out So Thoroughly That Poultry Raisers Soon Become Efficient.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Approximately \$40,000 was saved to poultry men in Texas last year through the work of extension workers employed co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural college. In 14 counties of Maine the saving was about \$139,440. These sums represent the money value of culling, estimated on the feed cost of one cent a day a hen.

In Maine 15,964 hens were examined in culling demonstrations and 4,648 culled removed. In Texas about 15-



Extension Agent Explaining Method of Culling.

000 hens were culled. That this culling was successful is shown by the following figures: 40 birds were culled from a flock of 54, and in the next seven days the culled laid only 20 eggs; 290 birds were culled from flocks totaling 846 and in the next seven days laid 26 eggs. Of the entire number of hens culled in Maine, the percentage of egg production for the entire flock was 32.3, for the hens left after culling 40.7 per cent, and for the culled 4.5 per cent.

The number of poultry owners instructed in Maine was 3,043 and in Texas 8,000, many of whom afterward culled their own flocks. The estimated savings represent only a part of the total value of this work. As a result of the demonstrations in one section in Maine, 79 persons eliminated 1,420 birds as culled, while in Texas the culling that resulted from all demonstrations was valued at \$125,000.

The extension agents not only demonstrated that the non-producing hen could be eliminated but explained the method of culling so thoroughly that those present could go home and put it into practice nearly as effectively as the demonstrators themselves.

RIGHT CULTURE OF CABBAGE

Rich Soil Encourages Fast Growth, Large and Solid Heads—Chinese Variety Differs.

The history of the development of the cabbage gives the key to its culture. The richer the soil and the faster it is kept growing, the larger and solid the heads. It must be grown fast to head fast. If through lack of fertility or drought its growth is checked, there is either no real head or a loose, very inferior one, the whole strength of the plant going to develop such leaves as it had produced before the check. The Chinese cabbage is an entirely different species from the common cabbage and its brothers.

KEEP COMPOST HEAP MOIST

Arrange Pile So That Rain Will Keep Material Wet and Prevent Loss of Fertility.

"It is of the utmost importance," says the Flower Grower, "that the top of the pile be kept hollow or at least flat, so that rain will keep the material wet and prevent burning and loss of fertility. Don't let the pile get rounded on top under any circumstances, as it should absorb the rainfall and not shed it, and, therefore, the nearer level it is kept the better job of composting will result."

DETERMINING SEX OF DUCKS

Hen Always Quacks in Coarse Voice, While Drake Will Emit Sibilant Sound.

Not every one knows how to tell the sex of ducks, but it is easy. The hen duck always quacks in a coarse voice; the drake never quacks, but emits a sibilant sound, described by one woman as being "like an old man with brown teeth." It has a "quack" sound, but is high-pitched and not so loud as the raucous quacking of the hen ducks.



WHAT WE USUALLY FORGET

"Pretty soft for that man—he doesn't have a thing to worry about." "Who?" "That gray-haired gentleman over there. He has all the money he'll ever need." "Oh! Do you know him?" "Just by reputation." "Well, he worked steadily 40 years, day and night, earning his right to rest now."

Worked Both Ways.

Hewitt—You look glum. What's the matter? Jewett—Matter enough. I gave my wife a ticket to the town where her mother lives for a present.

Hewitt—That was nice. Jewett—Was it? The confounded ticket was good in either direction and my wife sent it to her mother to come here on and I'm on my way to the train to meet her.

Talent Feared.

"You have not cultivated the arts of oratory?"

"My constituents say they don't want an orator in my place," replied Senator Sorghum. "They're afraid an orator might be out delivering lectures when he ought to be answering mail or keeping tab on the congressional debates."

Sudden Activities.

"I understand there has been a crime wave in Crimson Gulch." "Nothing of the kind," protested Cactus Joe. "Our beautiful and grove-in city has suffered in reputation simply because our new sheriff got restless and started diggin' up a lot of gossip that nobody has been payin' attention to for years."

Interesting Specimen.

"I'm afraid our boy Josh is a lounge lizard," said Farmer Corbousel. "He ain't," replied Josh's fond mother. "He's only a plesiosaurus." "How do you make that out?" "I happened to see in the dictionary that 'plesiosaurus' means 'near lizard.'"



ADORABLE SCARS

"What a horrid scar George has on his forehead!"

"Horrid? The idea! Why, he got that in a football game."

Legislation.

Our legislature does not pause to heed the speechless long since spoke. It's easier to make new laws than to repair the ones we've broke.

The Exhausting Ordeal.

"Do you expect to do much work if you succeed in getting re-elected?"

"I'm not sure whether I'll be able to," replied Senator Sorghum. "The campaign promises to be so nerve-racking and exhausting that I may require almost the entire term of office to rest up for another one."

The Changeless Record.

"You would rather be photographed than interviewed?"

"I'm not so sure about that," answered Senator Sorghum. "If a photograph happens to present you in a disadvantageous attitude there's no chance for you to come out next day with a statement that it has been garbled."

Hard-Boiled.

"Don't you ever work?" asked the irascible citizen.

"I'm a student, sir," said the applicant for a thin dime.

"Of what?"

"Of humanity."

"Is that so?" Well, the specimen who is just now engaging your attention is a four-minute egg. Get out!"

Ironical.

Villain (laughing) — Ha, Ha! You are helpless; the old homestead belongs to me.

Hero—And where are the papers?

Villain—At the blacksmith's.

Hero—You are having them forged.

Villain—Nay, nay. I am having them filed.—Princeton Tiger.

What More Is Needed.

"But, my dear sir," protested the congressman to the applicant for a government job, you are totally unfit for the position you seek."

"And you have the heart to tell me that," replied the applicant, as he burst into tears, "when I've voted the straight party ticket all my life."

Decidedly Touching.

Will—I just saw a touching scene.

Bob—What was it?

Will—Two fat men in a 4 by 6 elevator. They touched on all sides.

NAME "BAYER" IS ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

Take Tablets Without Fear, if You See the Safety "Bayer Cross."

If you want the true, world-famous Aspirin, as prescribed by physicians for over twenty-one years, you must ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." The "Bayer Cross" is stamped on each tablet and appears on each package for your protection against imitations.—Advertisement.

A Foreigner.

A policeman, a new member of the force whose beat was in West Washington street, found a man writing on the sidewalk. As he stood debating whether he should call an ambulance, one of the numerous spectators asked: "What is he, an epileptic?" "No," replied the policeman. "I think he is a Bulgarian."—Indianapolis News.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Strain Was Too Great.

"A newspaper paragraph was carried off to a sanitarium the other day a complete wreck."

"Overworked?"

"You might call it that." He made a solemn vow to go a week without writing a paragraph about Lloyd George, Lenin and Trotsky or any one of the reigning movie stars. At the end of the fourth day he broke down and wept like a child.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum, and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Measuring Ocean Depths.

The Navy department has been working on a device for measuring ocean depths by means of reflected sound waves, but as yet has not perfected it to a point where it wishes to give out information regarding it. A recent device of similar nature has been developed, by means of which depth measurements, accurate to within one foot, can be made even when the ship is moving at full speed.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

To insure glistening-white table linens, use Red Cross Ball Blue in your laundry. It never disappoints. At all good grocers.—Advertisement.

Some people seem to live in the air, and every time they touch the earth they get into trouble.

Might put your feet on your desk occasionally in order to prove which is master.

Truthful Johnny.

Teacher—"Did anybody lose anything in the yard yesterday?" Johnny—"Yes'm, I lost a fight."—Judge.

Rats in the Cellar, Mice in the Pantry, Cockroaches in the Kitchen

What can be more disagreeable than a home infested with pests? Destroy them with Stearns' Electric Paste, the standard exterminator for more than 43 years.

Kill rats, mice, cockroaches, waterbugs or ants in a single night. Does not blow away like powders; ready for use; better than traps. Directions in 15 languages in every box. Money back if it fails. 2 oz. size 35c. 15 oz. size \$1.50.

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